

A Coinductive Framework for Infinitary Rewriting and Equational Reasoning

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Abstract

We present a coinductive framework for defining infinitary analogues of equational reasoning and rewriting in a uniform way. We define the relation $\overset{\infty}{=}$, a notion of infinitary equational reasoning, and \rightarrow^∞ , the standard notion of infinitary rewriting as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\overset{\infty}{=} &:= \nu R. (=_{\mathcal{R}} \cup \overline{R})^* \\ \rightarrow^\infty &:= \mu R. \nu S. (\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \cup \overline{R})^* \circ \overline{S}\end{aligned}$$

where μ and ν are the least and greatest fixed-point operators, respectively, and where

$$\overline{R} := \{ \langle f(s_1, \dots, s_n), f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rangle \mid f \in \Sigma, s_1 R t_1, \dots, s_n R t_n \} \cup \text{Id}.$$

The setup captures rewrite sequences of arbitrary ordinal length, but it has neither the need for ordinals nor for metric convergence. This makes the framework especially suitable for formalizations in theorem provers.

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1 Introduction

We present a coinductive framework for defining infinitary equational reasoning and infinitary rewriting in a uniform way. The framework is free of ordinals, metric convergence and partial orders which have been essential in earlier definitions of the concept of infinitary rewriting [11, 26, 29, 25, 24, 3, 2, 4, 18].

Infinitary rewriting is a generalization of the ordinary finitary rewriting to infinite terms and infinite reductions (including reductions of ordinal length greater than ω). For the definition of rewrite sequences of ordinal length, there is a design choice concerning the exclusion of jumps at limit ordinals, as illustrated in the ill-formed rewrite sequence

$$\underbrace{a \rightarrow a \rightarrow a \rightarrow \dots}_{\omega\text{-many steps}} b \rightarrow b$$



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where the rewrite system is $\mathcal{R} = \{a \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow a\}$. The rewrite sequence remains for ω steps at a and in the limit step ‘jumps’ to b . To ensure connectedness at limit ordinals, the usual choices are:

- (i) *weak convergence* (also called ‘Cauchy convergence’), where it suffices that the sequence of terms converges towards the limit term, and
- (ii) *strong convergence*, which additionally requires that the ‘rewriting activity’, i.e., the depth of the rewrite steps, tends to infinity when approaching the limit.

The notion of strong convergence incorporates the flavor of ‘progress’, or ‘productivity’, in the sense that there is only a finite number of rewrite steps at every depth. Moreover, it leads to a more satisfactory metatheory where redex occurrences can be traced over limit steps.

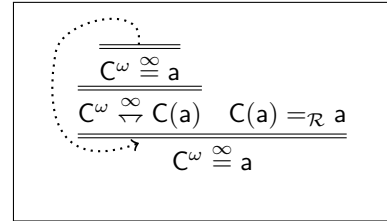
While infinitary rewriting has been studied extensively, notions of infinitary equational reasoning have not received much attention. One of the few works in this area is [24] by Kahrs, see *Related Work* below. The reason is that the usual definition of infinitary rewriting is based on ordinals to index the rewrite steps, and hence the rewrite direction is incorporated from the start. This is different for the framework we propose here, which enables us to define several natural notions: infinitary equational reasoning, bi-infinite rewriting, and the standard concept of infinitary rewriting. All of these have strong convergence ‘built-in’.

We define *infinitary equational reasoning* with respect to a system of equations \mathcal{R} , as a relation \equiv on potentially infinite terms by the following mutually coinductive rules:

$$\frac{s (=_{\mathcal{R}} \cup \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow})^* t}{s \equiv t} \qquad \frac{s_1 \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} t_1 \quad \dots \quad s_n \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} t_n}{f(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)} \quad (1)$$

The relation $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ stands for infinitary equational reasoning below the root. The coinductive nature of the rules means that the proof trees need not be well-founded. Reading the rules bottom-up, the first rule allows for an arbitrary, but finite, number of rewrite steps at any finite depth (of the term tree). The second rule enforces that we eventually proceed with the arguments, and hence the activity tends to infinity.

► **Example 1.1.** Let \mathcal{R} consist of the equation $C(a) = a$. We write C^ω to denote the infinite term $C(C(C(\dots)))$, the solution of the equation $X = C(X)$. Using the rules (1), we can derive $C^\omega \equiv a$ as shown in Figure 1. This is an infinite proof tree as indicated by the loop $\dots \rightarrow$ in which the sequence $C^\omega \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} C(a) =_{\mathcal{R}} a$ is written by juxtaposing $C^\omega \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} C(a)$ and $C(a) =_{\mathcal{R}} a$.



Using the greatest fixed-point constructor ν , we can define \equiv equivalently as follows:

$$\equiv := \nu R. (=_{\mathcal{R}} \cup \bar{R})^*, \quad (2)$$

where \bar{R} , corresponding to the second rule in (1), is defined by

$$\bar{R} := \{ \langle f(s_1, \dots, s_n), f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rangle \mid f \in \Sigma, s_1 R t_1, \dots, s_n R t_n \} \cup \text{Id}. \quad (3)$$

This is a new and interesting notion of infinitary (strongly convergent) equational reasoning.

Now let \mathcal{R} be a term rewriting system (TRS). If we use $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$ instead of $=_{\mathcal{R}}$ in the rules (1), we obtain what we call *bi-infinite rewriting* $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$:

$$\frac{s (\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \cup \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow})^* t}{s \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} t} \qquad \frac{s_1 \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} t_1 \quad \dots \quad s_n \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} t_n}{f(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)} \quad (4)$$

corresponding to the following fixed-point definition:

$$\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} := \nu R. (\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \cup \overline{R})^*. \quad (5)$$

We write $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ to distinguish bi-infinite rewriting from the standard notion \rightarrow^∞ of (strongly convergent) infinitary rewriting [32]. The symbol ∞ is centered above \rightarrow in $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ to indicate that bi-infinite rewriting is ‘balanced’, in the sense that it allows rewrite sequences to be extended infinitely forwards, but also infinitely backwards. Here backwards does *not* refer to reversing the arrow \leftarrow_ε . For example, for $\mathcal{R} = \{C(a) \rightarrow a\}$ we have the backward-infinite rewrite sequence $\cdots \rightarrow C(C(a)) \rightarrow C(a) \rightarrow a$ and hence $C^\omega \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} a$. The proof tree for $C^\omega \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} a$ has the same shape as the proof tree displayed in Figure 1; the only difference is that \equiv is replaced by $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ and $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ by $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$. In contrast, the standard notion \rightarrow^∞ of infinitary rewriting only takes into account forward limits and we do *not* have $C^\omega \rightarrow^\infty a$.

We have the following strict inclusions:

$$\rightarrow^\infty \subsetneq \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} \subsetneq \equiv.$$

In our framework, these inclusions follow directly from the fact that the proof trees for \rightarrow^∞ (see below) are a restriction of the proof trees for $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ which in turn are a restriction of the proof trees for \equiv . It is also easy to see that each inclusion is strict. For the first, see above. For the second, just note that $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ is not symmetric.

Finally, by a further restriction of the proof trees, we obtain the standard concept of (strongly convergent) infinitary rewriting \rightarrow^∞ . Using least and greatest fixed-point operators, we define:

$$\rightarrow^\infty := \mu R. \nu S. (\rightarrow \cup \overline{R})^* \circ \overline{S}, \quad (6)$$

where \circ denotes relational composition. Here R is defined inductively, and S is defined coinductively. Thus only the last step in the sequence $(\rightarrow \cup \overline{R})^* \circ \overline{S}$ is coinductive. This corresponds to the following fact about reductions σ of ordinal length: every strict prefix of σ must be shorter than σ itself, while strict suffixes may have the same length as σ .

If we replace μ by ν in (6), we get a definition equivalent to $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ defined by (5). To see that it is at least as strong, note that $\text{Id} \subseteq \overline{S}$.

Conversely, \rightarrow^∞ can be obtained by a restriction of the proof trees obtained by the rules (4) for $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$. Assume that in a proof tree using the rules (4), we mark those occurrences of $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ that are followed by another step in the premise of the rule (i.e., those that are not the last step in the premise). Thus we split $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ into \rightarrow^∞ and \leq^∞ . Then the restriction to obtain the relation \rightarrow^∞ is to forbid infinite nesting of marked symbols \leq^∞ . This marking is made precise in the following rules:

$$\frac{s (\rightarrow \cup \leq^\infty)^* \circ \rightarrow^\infty t}{s \rightarrow^\infty t} \quad \frac{s_1 \rightarrow^\infty t_1 \quad \cdots \quad s_n \rightarrow^\infty t_n}{f(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) \xrightarrow{(\leq)^\infty} f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)} \quad \frac{}{s \xrightarrow{(\leq)^\infty} s} \quad (7)$$

Here \rightarrow^∞ stands for infinitary rewriting below the root, and \leq^∞ is its marked version. The symbol $\xrightarrow{(\leq)^\infty}$ stands for both \rightarrow^∞ and \leq^∞ . Correspondingly, the rule in the middle is an abbreviation for two rules. The axiom $s \rightarrow^\infty s$ serves to ‘restore’ reflexivity, that is, it models the identity steps in \overline{S} in (6). Intuitively, $s \leq^\infty t$ can be thought of as an infinitary rewrite sequence below the root, shorter than the sequence we are defining.

We have an infinitary strongly convergent rewrite sequence from s to t if and only if $s \rightarrow^\infty t$ can be derived by the rules (7) in a (not necessarily well-founded) proof tree without infinite nesting of \leq^∞ , that is, proof trees in which all paths (ascending through

the proof tree) contain only finitely many occurrences of \leq^∞ . The depth requirement in the definition of strong convergence arises naturally in the rules (7), in particular the middle rule pushes the activity to the arguments.

The fact that the rules (7) capture the infinitary rewriting relation \rightarrow^∞ is a consequence of a result due to [26] which states that every strongly convergent rewrite sequence contains only a finite number of steps at any depth $d \in \mathbb{N}$, in particular only a finite number of root steps \rightarrow_ε . Hence every strongly convergent reduction is of the form $(\leq^\infty \circ \rightarrow_\varepsilon)^* \circ \rightarrow^\infty$ as in the premise of the first rule, where the steps \leq^∞ are reductions of shorter length.

We conclude with an example of a TRS that allows for a rewrite sequence of length beyond ω .

► **Example 1.2.** We consider the term rewriting system with the following rules:

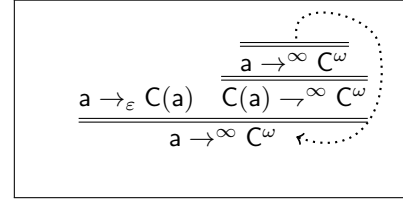
$$f(x, x) \rightarrow D \qquad a \rightarrow C(a) \qquad b \rightarrow C(b).$$

We then have $a \rightarrow^\infty C^\omega$, that is, an infinite reduction from a to C^ω in the limit:

$$a \rightarrow C(a) \rightarrow C(C(a)) \rightarrow C(C(C(a))) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow^\omega C^\omega.$$

Using the proof rules (7), we can derive $a \rightarrow^\infty C^\omega$ as shown in Figure 2.

The proof tree in Figure 2 can be described as follows: We have an infinitary rewrite sequence from a to C^ω since we have a root step from a to $C(a)$, and an infinitary reduction below the root from $C(a)$ to C^ω . The latter reduction $C(a) \rightarrow^\infty C^\omega$ is in turn witnessed by the infinitary rewrite sequence $a \rightarrow^\infty C^\omega$ on the direct subterms.



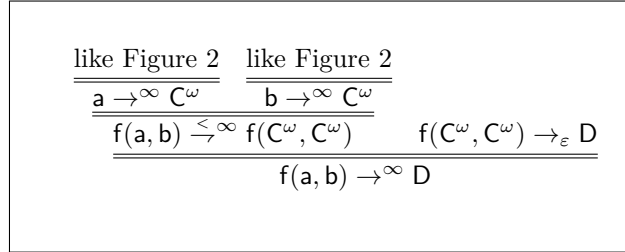
■ **Figure 2** A reduction $a \rightarrow^\infty C^\omega$.

We also have the following reduction, now of length $\omega + 1$:

$$f(a, b) \rightarrow f(C(a), b) \rightarrow f(C(a), C(b)) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow^\omega f(C^\omega, C^\omega) \rightarrow D.$$

That is, after an infinite rewrite sequence of length ω , we reach the limit term $f(C^\omega, C^\omega)$, and we then continue with a rewrite step from $f(C^\omega, C^\omega)$ to D .

Figure 3 shows how this rewrite sequence $f(a, b) \rightarrow^\infty D$ can be derived in our setup. We note that the rewrite sequence $f(a, b) \rightarrow^\infty D$ cannot be ‘compressed’ to length ω . So there is no reduction $f(a, b) \rightarrow^{\leq \omega} D$.



■ **Figure 3** A reduction $f(a, b) \rightarrow^\infty D$.

1.1 Related Work

While a coinductive treatment of infinitary rewriting is not new [7, 22, 19], the previous approaches only capture rewrite sequences of length at most ω . The coinductive framework that we present here captures all strongly convergent rewrite sequences of arbitrary ordinal length.

From the topological perspective, various notions of infinitary rewriting and infinitary equational reasoning have been studied in [24]. The closure operator S_E from [24] is closely related to our notion of infinitary equational reasoning $\stackrel{\infty}{=}$. The operator S_E is defined by

$S_E(R) = (S \circ E)^*(R)$ where $E(R)$ is the equivalence closure of R , and $S(R)$ is the strongly convergent rewrite relation obtained from (single steps) R . Thus $S_E(\rightarrow)$ is the repeated closure under equivalence and strongly convergent reduction of \rightarrow . Although defined in very different ways, we conjecture that the relations $S_E(\rightarrow)$ and $\overset{\infty}{\equiv}$ typically coincide, and only in rare cases there is a strict inclusion $S_E(\rightarrow) \subsetneq \overset{\infty}{\equiv}$.

Martijn Vermaat has formalized infinitary rewriting using metric convergence (in place of strong convergence) in the Coq proof assistant [33], and proved that weakly orthogonal infinitary rewriting does not have the property UN of unique normal forms, see [17]. While his formalization could be extended to strong convergence, it remains to be investigated to what extent it can be used for the further development of the theory of infinitary rewriting.

Ketema and Simonsen [27] introduce the notion of ‘computable infinite reductions’ [27], where terms as well as reductions are computable, and provide a Haskell implementation of the Compression Lemma for this notion of reduction.

1.2 Outline

In Section 2 we introduce infinitary rewriting in the usual way based on ordinals, and with convergence at every limit ordinal. Section 3 is a short explanation of (co)induction and fixed-point rules. The two new definitions of infinitary rewriting \rightarrow^∞ based on mixing induction and coinduction, as well as their equivalence, are spelled out in Section 4. Then, in Section 5, we prove the equivalence of these new definitions of infinitary rewriting with the standard definition. In Section 6 we present the above introduced relations $\overset{\infty}{\equiv}$ and $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ of infinitary equational reasoning and bi-infinite rewriting. In Section 7 we compare the three relations $\overset{\infty}{\equiv}$, $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ and \rightarrow^∞ . As an application, we show in Section 8 that our framework is suitable for formalizations in theorem provers. We conclude in Section 9.

2 Preliminaries on Term Rewriting

We give a brief introduction to infinitary rewriting. For further reading on infinitary rewriting we refer to [29, 32, 6, 18], for an introduction to finitary rewriting to [28, 32, 1, 5].

A *signature* Σ is a set of symbols f each having a fixed arity $ar(f) \in \mathbb{N}$. Let \mathcal{X} be an infinite set of variables such that $\mathcal{X} \cap \Sigma = \emptyset$. The set $Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$ of (finite and) *infinite terms* over Σ and \mathcal{X} is coinductively defined by the following grammar:

$$T ::=^{\text{co}} x \mid f(\underbrace{T, \dots, T}_{ar(f) \text{ times}}) \quad (x \in \mathcal{X}, f \in \Sigma).$$

This means that $Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$ is defined as the largest set T such that for all $t \in T$, either $t \in \mathcal{X}$ or $t = f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ for some $f \in \Sigma$ with $ar(f) = n$ and $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n \in T$. So the grammar rules may be applied an infinite number of times, and equality on the terms is bisimilarity. See further Section 3 for a brief introduction to coinduction.

We write Id for the identity relation on terms, $\text{Id} := \{\langle s, s \rangle \mid s \in Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})\}$.

► **Remark.** Alternatively, the set $Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$ arises from the set of finite terms, $Ter(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$, by metric completion, using the well-known distance function d defined by $d(t, s) = 2^{-n}$ if the n -th level of the terms $t, s \in Ter(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$ (viewed as labeled trees) is the first level where a difference appears, in case t and s are not identical; furthermore, $d(t, t) = 0$. It is standard that this construction yields $(Ter(\Sigma, \mathcal{X}), d)$ as a metric space. Now infinite terms are obtained by taking the completion of this metric space, and they are represented by infinite

trees. We will refer to the complete metric space arising in this way as $\langle Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X}), d \rangle$, where $Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$ is the set of finite and infinite terms over Σ .

Let $t \in Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$ be a finite or infinite term. The set of *positions* $Pos(t) \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$ of t is defined by: $\varepsilon \in Pos(t)$, and $ip \in Pos(t)$ whenever $t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ with $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $p \in Pos(t_i)$. For $p \in Pos(t)$, the *subterm* $t|_p$ of t at position p is defined by $t|_\varepsilon = t$ and $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)|_{ip} = t_i|_p$. The set of *variables* $Var(t) \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ of t is $Var(t) = \{x \in \mathcal{X} \mid \exists p \in Pos(t). t|_p = x\}$.

A *substitution* σ is a map $\sigma : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$; its domain is extended to $Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$ by corecursion: $\sigma(f(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = f(\sigma(t_1), \dots, \sigma(t_n))$. For a term t and a substitution σ , we write $t\sigma$ for $\sigma(t)$. We write $x \mapsto s$ for the substitution defined by $\sigma(x) = s$ and $\sigma(y) = y$ for all $y \neq x$. Let \square be a fresh variable. A *context* C is a term $Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X} \cup \{\square\})$ containing precisely one occurrence of \square . For contexts C and terms s we write $C[s]$ for $C(\square \mapsto s)$.

A *rewrite rule* $\ell \rightarrow r$ over Σ and \mathcal{X} is a pair (ℓ, r) of terms $\ell, r \in Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$ such that the left-hand side ℓ is not a variable ($\ell \notin \mathcal{X}$), and all variables in the right-hand side r occur in ℓ , $Var(r) \subseteq Var(\ell)$. Note that we require neither the left-hand side nor the right-hand side of a rule to be finite.

A *term rewriting system (TRS)* \mathcal{R} over Σ and \mathcal{X} is a set of rewrite rules over Σ and \mathcal{X} . A TRS induces a rewrite relation on the set of terms as follows. For $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ we define $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}, p} \subseteq Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X}) \times Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$, a *rewrite step at position p* , by $C[\ell\sigma] \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}, p} C[r\sigma]$ if C is a context with $C|_p = \square$, $\ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}$, and $\sigma : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$. We write \rightarrow_ε for *root steps*, $\rightarrow_\varepsilon = \{(\ell\sigma, r\sigma) \mid \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}, \sigma \text{ a substitution}\}$. We write $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t$ if $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}, p} t$ for some $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$. A *normal form* is a term without a redex occurrence, that is, a term that is not of the form $C[\ell\sigma]$ for some context C , rule $\ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}$ and substitution σ .

A natural consequence of this construction is the notion of *weak convergence*: we say that $t_0 \rightarrow t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow \dots$ is an infinite reduction sequence with limit t , if t is the limit of the sequence t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots in the usual sense of metric convergence. We use *strong convergence*, which in addition to weak convergence, requires that the depth of the redexes contracted in the successive steps tends to infinity when approaching a limit ordinal from below. So this rules out the possibility that the action of redex contraction stays confined at the top, or stagnates at some finite level of depth.

► **Definition 2.1.** A *transfinite rewrite sequence* (of ordinal length α) is a sequence of rewrite steps $(t_\beta \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}, p_\beta} t_{\beta+1})_{\beta < \alpha}$ such that for every limit ordinal $\lambda < \alpha$ we have that if β approaches λ from below, then

- (i) the distance $d(t_\beta, t_\lambda)$ tends to 0 and, moreover,
- (ii) the depth of the rewrite action, i.e., the length of the position p_β , tends to infinity.

The sequence is called *strongly convergent* if α is a successor ordinal, or there exists a term t_α such that the conditions 1 and 2 are fulfilled for every limit ordinal $\lambda \leq \alpha$; we then write $t_0 \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty t_\alpha$. The subscript *ord* is used in order to distinguish \rightarrow_{ord}^∞ from the equivalent relation \rightarrow^∞ as defined in Definition 4.4. We sometimes write $t_0 \rightarrow_{ord}^\alpha t_\alpha$ to explicitly indicate the length α of the sequence. The sequence is called *divergent* if it is not strongly convergent.

There are several reasons why strong convergence is beneficial; the foremost being that in this way we can define the notion of *descendant* (also *residual*) over limit ordinals. Also the well-known Parallel Moves Lemma and the Compression Lemma fail for weak convergence, see [31] and [11] respectively.

3 (Co)induction and Fixed Points

We briefly introduce the relevant concepts from (co)algebra and (co)induction that will be used later throughout this paper. For a more thorough introduction, we refer to [21]. There will be two main points where coinduction will play a role, in the definition of terms and in the definition of term rewriting.

Terms are usually defined with respect to a type constructor F . For instance, consider the type of lists with elements in a given set A , given in a functional programming style:

```
type List a = Nil | Cons a (List a)
```

The above grammar corresponds to the type constructor $F(X) = 1 + A \times X$ where the 1 is used as a placeholder for the empty list `Nil` and the second component represents the `Cons` constructor. Such a grammar can be interpreted in two ways: The *inductive* interpretation yields as terms the set of finite lists, and corresponds to the *least fixed point* of F . The *coinductive* interpretation yields as terms the set of all finite or infinite lists, and corresponds to the *greatest fixed point* of F . More generally, the inductive interpretation of a type constructor yields finite terms (with well-founded syntax trees), and dually, the coinductive interpretation yields possibly infinite terms. For readers familiar with the categorical definitions of algebras and coalgebras, these two interpretations amount to defining finite terms as the *initial F -algebra*, and possibly infinite terms as the *final F -coalgebra*.

Formally, term rewriting is a relation on a set T of terms, and hence an element of the complete lattice $L := \mathcal{P}(T \times T)$, the powerset of $T \times T$. Relations on terms can thus be defined using least and greatest fixed points of monotone operators on L . In this setting, an inductively defined relation is a least fixed point $\mu X. F(X)$ of a monotone $F : L \rightarrow L$. Dually, a coinductively defined relation is a greatest fixed point $\nu X. F(X)$ of a monotone $F : L \rightarrow L$. Coinduction, and similarly induction, can be formulated as proof rules:

$$\frac{X \leq F(X)}{X \leq \nu Y. F(Y)} (\nu\text{-rule}) \qquad \frac{F(X) \leq X}{\mu Y. F(Y) \leq X} (\mu\text{-rule}) \quad (8)$$

These rules express the fact that $\nu Y. F(Y)$ is the greatest post-fixed point of F , and $\mu Y. F(Y)$ is the least pre-fixed point of F .

4 New Definitions of Infinitary Term Rewriting

We present two new definitions of infinitary rewriting $s \rightarrow^\infty t$, based on mixing induction and coinduction, and prove their equivalence. In Section 5 we show they are equivalent to the standard definition based on ordinals. We summarize the definitions:

- (a) *Derivation Rules.* First, we define $s \rightarrow^\infty t$ via a syntactic restriction on the proof trees that arise from the coinductive rules (7). The restriction excludes all proof trees that contain ascending paths with an infinite number of marked symbols.
- (b) *Mixed Induction and Coinduction.* Second, we define $s \rightarrow^\infty t$ based on mutually mixing induction and coinduction, that is, least fixed points μ and greatest fixed points ν .

In contrast to previous coinductive definitions [7, 22, 19], the setup proposed here captures all strongly convergent rewrite sequences (of arbitrary ordinal length).

Throughout this section, we fix a signature Σ and a term rewriting system \mathcal{R} over Σ . We also abbreviate $T := \text{Ter}^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{R})$.

► **Notation 4.1.** Instead of introducing separate derivation rules for transitivity, we write a reduction of the form $s_0 \rightsquigarrow s_1 \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow s_n$ as a sequence of single steps:

$$\frac{s_0 \rightsquigarrow s_1 \quad s_1 \rightsquigarrow s_2 \quad \dots \quad s_{n-1} \rightsquigarrow s_n}{\text{conclusion}}$$

This allows us to write the subproof immediately above a single step.

► **Definition 4.2.** For a relation $R \subseteq T \times T$ we define its *lifting* \bar{R} by

$$\bar{R} := \{ \langle f(s_1, \dots, s_n), f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rangle \mid f \in \Sigma, \text{ar}(f) = n, s_1 R t_1, \dots, s_n R t_n \} \cup \text{Id}.$$

4.1 Derivation Rules

► **Definition 4.3.** We define the relation $\rightarrow^\infty \subset T \times T$ as follows. We have $s \rightarrow^\infty t$ if there exists a (finite or infinite) proof tree δ deriving $s \rightarrow^\infty t$ using the following five rules:

$$\frac{s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overset{<}{\rightarrow}^\infty)^* \circ \rightarrow^\infty t}{s \rightarrow^\infty t} \text{ split} \quad \frac{s_1 \rightarrow^\infty t_1 \quad \dots \quad s_n \rightarrow^\infty t_n}{f(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) \overset{(<)}{\rightarrow}^\infty f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)} \text{ lift} \quad \frac{}{s \overset{(<)}{\rightarrow}^\infty s} \text{ id}$$

such that δ does not contain an infinite nesting of $\overset{<}{\rightarrow}^\infty$, that is, such that there exists no path ascending through the proof tree that meets an infinite number of symbols $\overset{<}{\rightarrow}^\infty$. The symbol $\overset{(<)}{\rightarrow}^\infty$ stands for \rightarrow^∞ or $\overset{<}{\rightarrow}^\infty$; so the second rule is an abbreviation for two rules; similarly for the third rule.

We give some intuition for the rules in Definition 4.3. The relations $\overset{<}{\rightarrow}^\infty$ and \rightarrow^∞ are infinitary reductions below the root. We use $\overset{<}{\rightarrow}^\infty$ for constructing parts of the prefix (between root steps), and \rightarrow^∞ for constructing a suffix of the reduction that we are defining. When thinking of ordinal indexed rewrite sequences σ , a suffix of σ can have length equal to σ , while the length of every prefix of σ must be strictly smaller than the length of σ . The five rules (split, and the two versions of lift and id) can be interpreted as follows:

- (i) The split-rule: the term s rewrites infinitarily to t , $s \rightarrow^\infty t$, if s rewrites to t using a finite sequence of (a) root steps, and (b) infinitary reductions \rightarrow^∞ below the root (where infinitary reductions preceding root steps must be shorter than the derived reduction).
- (ii) The lift-rules: the term s rewrites infinitarily to t below the root, $s \overset{(<)}{\rightarrow}^\infty t$, if the terms are of the shape $s = f(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)$ and $t = f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ and there exist reductions on the arguments: $s_1 \rightarrow^\infty t_1, \dots, s_n \rightarrow^\infty t_n$.
- (iii) The id-rules allow for the rewrite relations $\overset{(<)}{\rightarrow}^\infty$ to be reflexive, and this in turn yields reflexivity of \rightarrow^∞ . For variable-free terms, reflexivity can already be derived using the other rules. For terms with variables, this rule is needed (unless we treat variables as constant symbols).

For an example of a proof tree, we refer to Example 1.2 in the introduction.

4.2 Mixed Induction and Coinduction

The next definition is based on mixing induction and coinduction. The inductive part is used to model the restriction to finite nesting of $\overset{<}{\rightarrow}^\infty$ in the proofs in Definition 4.3. The induction corresponds to a least fixed point μ , while a coinductive rule to a greatest fixed point ν .

► **Definition 4.4.** We define the relation $\rightarrow^\infty \subseteq T \times T$ by

$$\rightarrow^\infty := \mu R. \nu S. (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \bar{R})^* \circ \bar{S}.$$

We argue why \rightarrow^∞ is well-defined. Let $L := \mathcal{P}(T \times T)$ be the set of all relations on terms. Define functions $G : L \times L \rightarrow L$ and $F : L \rightarrow L$ by

$$G(R, S) := (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{R})^* \circ \overline{S} \quad \text{and} \quad F(R) := \nu S. G(R, S) = \nu S. (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{R})^* \circ \overline{S}. \quad (9)$$

Then we have $\rightarrow^\infty = \mu R. F(R) = \mu R. \nu S. G(R, S) = \mu R. \nu S. (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{R})^* \circ \overline{S}$. It can easily be verified that F and G are monotone (in all their arguments). Recall that a function H over sets is monotone if $X \subseteq Y$ implies $H(\dots, X, \dots) \subseteq H(\dots, Y, \dots)$. Hence F and G have unique least and greatest fixed points.

4.3 Equivalence

We show equivalence of Definitions 4.3 and 4.4. Intuitively, the μR in the fixed point definition corresponds to the nesting restriction in the definition using derivation rules. If one thinks of Definition 4.4 as $\mu R. F(R)$ with $F(R) = \nu S. G(R, S)$ (see equation (9)), then $F^{n+1}(\emptyset)$ are all infinite rewrite sequences that can be derived using proof trees where the nesting depth of the marked symbol \rightarrow^∞ is at most n .

To avoid confusion we write \rightarrow_{der}^∞ for the relation \rightarrow^∞ defined in Definition 4.3, and \rightarrow_{fp}^∞ for the relation \rightarrow^∞ defined in Definition 4.4. We show $\rightarrow_{der}^\infty = \rightarrow_{fp}^\infty$. Definition 4.3 requires that the nesting structure of \rightarrow_{der}^∞ in proof trees is well-founded. As a consequence, we can associate to every proof tree a (countable) ordinal that allows to embed the nesting structure in an order-preserving way. We use ω_1 to denote the first uncountable ordinal, and we view ordinals as the set of all smaller ordinals (then the elements of ω_1 are all countable ordinals).

► **Definition 4.5.** Let δ be a proof tree as in Definition 4.3, and let α be an ordinal. An α -labeling of δ is a labeling of all symbols \rightarrow_{der}^∞ in δ with elements from α such that each label is strictly greater than all labels occurring in the subtrees (all labels above).

► **Lemma 4.6.** Every proof tree as in Definition 4.3 has an α -labeling for some $\alpha \in \omega_1$.

Proof. Let δ be a proof tree and let $L(\delta)$ be the set positions of symbols \rightarrow_{der}^∞ in t . For positions $p, q \in L(\delta)$ we write $p < q$ if p is a strict prefix of q . Then we have that $>$ is well-founded, that is, there is no infinite sequence $p_0 < p_1 < p_2 < \dots$ with $p_i \in L(\delta)$ ($i \geq 0$) as a consequence of the nesting restriction on \rightarrow_{der}^∞ . The extension of this well-founded order on $L(t)$ to a total, well-founded order is isomorphic to an ordinal α , and $\alpha < \omega_1$ since $L(t)$ is countable. ◀

► **Definition 4.7.** Let δ be a proof tree as in Definition 4.3. We define the *nesting depth* of δ as the least ordinal $\alpha \in \omega_1$ such that δ admits an α -labeling. For every $\alpha \leq \omega_1$, we define a relation $\rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty \subseteq \rightarrow_{der}^\infty$ as follows: $s \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty t$ whenever $s \rightarrow_{der}^\infty t$ can be derived using a proof with nesting depth $< \alpha$. Likewise we define relations $\rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty$ and $\rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty$.

As a direct consequence of Lemma 4.6 we have:

► **Corollary 4.8.** We have $\rightarrow_{\omega_1, der}^\infty = \rightarrow_{der}^\infty$.

► **Theorem 4.9.** Definitions 4.3 and 4.4 define the same relation, $\rightarrow_{der}^\infty = \rightarrow_{fp}^\infty$.

Proof. We begin with $\rightarrow_{fp}^\infty \subseteq \rightarrow_{der}^\infty$. Recall that $F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty)$ is the greatest fixed point of $G(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty, _)$, see (9). Also, we have $\rightarrow_{der}^\infty = \rightarrow_{der}^\infty = \overline{\rightarrow_{der}^\infty}$, and hence

$$F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty) = (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{\rightarrow_{der}^\infty})^* \circ \overline{F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty)} = (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{der}^\infty)^* \circ \overline{F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty)} \quad (10)$$

$$\overline{F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty)} = \text{Id} \cup \{ \langle f(\vec{s}), f(\vec{t}) \rangle \mid \vec{s} F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty) \vec{t} \} \quad (11)$$

where \vec{s}, \vec{t} abbreviate s_1, \dots, s_n and t_1, \dots, t_n , respectively, and we write $\vec{s} R \vec{t}$ if we have $s_1 R t_1, \dots, s_n R t_n$. Employing the μ -rule from (8), it suffices to show that $F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty) \subseteq \rightarrow_{der}^\infty$. Assume $\langle s, t \rangle \in F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty)$. Then $\langle s, t \rangle \in (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{der}^\infty)^* \circ \overline{F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty)}$. Then there exists s' such that $s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{der}^\infty)^* s'$ and $s' \overline{F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty)} t$. Now we distinguish cases according to (11):

$$\frac{s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{der}^\infty)^* t \quad \overline{t \rightarrow^\infty t} \text{ id}}{s \rightarrow^\infty t} \text{ split} \qquad \frac{s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{der}^\infty)^* s' \quad \frac{T_1 \dots T_n}{s' \rightarrow^\infty t} \text{ lift}}{s \rightarrow^\infty t} \text{ split}$$

Here, for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, T_i is the proof tree for $s_i \rightarrow^\infty t_i$ obtained from $s_i F(\rightarrow_{der}^\infty) t_i$ by corecursively applying the same procedure.

Next we show that $\rightarrow_{der}^\infty \subseteq \rightarrow_{fp}^\infty$. By Corollary 4.8 it suffices to show $\rightarrow_{\omega_1, der}^\infty \subseteq \rightarrow_{fp}^\infty$. We prove by well-founded induction on $\alpha \leq \omega_1$ that $\rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty \subseteq \rightarrow_{fp}^\infty$. Since \rightarrow_{fp}^∞ is a fixed point of F , we obtain $\rightarrow_{fp}^\infty = F(\rightarrow_{fp}^\infty)$, and since $F(\rightarrow_{fp}^\infty)$ is a greatest fixed point, using the ν -rule from (8), it suffices to show that $(*) \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty \subseteq G(\rightarrow_{fp}^\infty, \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty)$. Thus assume that $s \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty t$, and let δ be a proof tree of nesting depth $\leq \alpha$ deriving $s \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty t$. The only possibility to derive $s \rightarrow_{der}^\infty t$ is an application of the **split**-rule with the premise $s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{der}^\infty)^* \circ \rightarrow_{der}^\infty t$. Since $s \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty t$, we have $s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty)^* \circ \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty t$. Let τ be one of the steps $\rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty$ displayed in the premise. Let u be the source of τ and v the target, so $\tau : u \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty v$. The step τ is derived either via the **id**-rule or the **lift**-rule. The case of the **id**-rule is not interesting since we then can drop τ from the premise. Thus let the step τ be derived using the **lift**-rule. Then the terms u, v are of form $u = f(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ and $v = f(v_1, \dots, v_n)$ and for every $1 \leq i \leq n$ we have $u_i \rightarrow_{\beta, der}^\infty v_i$ for some $\beta < \alpha$. Thus by induction hypothesis we obtain $u_i \rightarrow_{fp}^\infty v_i$ for every $1 \leq i \leq n$, and consequently $u \rightarrow_{fp}^\infty v$. We then have $s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{fp}^\infty)^* \circ \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty t$, and hence $s G(\rightarrow_{fp}^\infty, \rightarrow_{\alpha, der}^\infty) t$. This concludes the proof. \blacktriangleleft

5 Equivalence with the Standard Definition

In this section we prove the equivalence of the coinductively defined infinitary rewrite relations \rightarrow^∞ from Definitions 4.3 (and 4.4) with the standard definition based on ordinal length rewrite sequences with metric and strong convergence at every limit ordinal (Definition 2.1). The crucial observation is the following theorem from [29]:

► **Theorem 5.1** (Theorem 2 of [29]). *A transfinite reduction is divergent if and only if for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there are infinitely many steps at depth n .*

We are now ready to prove the equivalence of both notions:

► **Theorem 5.2.** *We have $\rightarrow^\infty = \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty$.*

Proof. We write \rightarrow_{ord}^∞ to denote a reduction \rightarrow_{ord}^∞ without root steps, and we write \rightarrow_{ord}^α and \rightarrow_{ord}^α to indicate the ordinal length α .

We begin with the direction $\rightarrow_{ord}^\infty \subseteq \rightarrow^\infty$. We define a function \mathfrak{T} (and $\mathfrak{T}'_{(<)}$) by guarded corecursion [8], mapping rewrite sequences $s \rightarrow_{ord}^\alpha t$ (and $s \rightarrow_{ord}^\alpha t$) to infinite proof trees derived using the rules from Definition 4.3. This means that every recursive call produces a constructor, contributing to the construction of the infinite tree. Note that the arguments of \mathfrak{T} (and $\mathfrak{T}'_{(<)}$) are not required to be structurally decreasing.

We do case distinction on the ordinal α . If $\alpha = 0$, then $t = s$ and we define

$$\mathfrak{T}(s \rightarrow_{ord}^0 s) = \frac{\mathfrak{T}'(s \rightarrow_{ord}^0 s)}{s \rightarrow^\infty s} \text{ split} \qquad \mathfrak{T}'_{(<)}(s \rightarrow_{ord}^0 s) = \frac{\overline{s \rightarrow_{ord}^{(<)} s}}{s} \text{ id}$$

If $\alpha > 0$, then, by Theorem 5.1 the rewrite sequence $s \rightarrow_{ord}^\alpha t$ contains only a finite number of root steps. As a consequence, it is of the form:

$$s = s_0 \rightsquigarrow s_1 \cdots \rightsquigarrow s_{n-1} \rightsquigarrow s_n = t$$

where for every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, $s_i \rightsquigarrow s_{i+1}$ is either a root step $s_i \rightarrow_\varepsilon s_{i+1}$, or an infinite reduction below the root $s_i \rightarrow_{ord}^{\leq \alpha} s_{i+1}$ where $s_i \rightarrow_{ord}^{\leq \alpha} s_{i+1}$ if $i < n-1$. In the latter case, the length of $s_i \rightarrow_{ord} s_{i+1}$ is smaller than α because every strict prefix must be shorter than the sequence itself. We define

$$\mathfrak{T}(s \rightarrow_{ord}^\alpha t) = \frac{T_0 \quad T_1 \quad \cdots \quad T_{n-1}}{s \rightarrow^\infty t} \text{ split}$$

where, for $0 \leq i < n$,

$$T_i = \begin{cases} s_i \rightarrow_\varepsilon s_{i+1} & \text{if } s_i \rightsquigarrow s_{i+1} \text{ is a root step,} \\ \mathfrak{T}'_{<}(s_i \rightarrow_{ord}^\beta s_{i+1}) & \text{if } i < n-1 \text{ and } s_i \rightarrow_{ord}^\beta s_{i+1} \text{ for some } \beta < \alpha, \\ \mathfrak{T}'(s_i \rightarrow_{ord}^\beta s_{i+1}) & \text{if } i = n-1 \text{ and } s_i \rightarrow_{ord}^\beta s_{i+1} \text{ for some } \beta \leq \alpha. \end{cases}$$

For rewrite sequences $s \rightarrow_{ord}^\alpha t$ with $\alpha > 0$ we have that $s = f(s_1, \dots, s_n)$ and $t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ for some $f \in \Sigma$ of arity n and terms $s_1, \dots, s_n, t_1, \dots, t_n \in \text{Ter}^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$, and there is a rewrite sequence $s_i \rightarrow_{ord}^{\leq \alpha} t_i$ for every i with $1 \leq i \leq n$. We define the two rules:

$$\mathfrak{T}'_{(<)}(s \rightarrow_{ord}^\alpha t) = \frac{\mathfrak{T}(s_1 \rightarrow_{ord}^{\leq \alpha} t_1) \quad \cdots \quad \mathfrak{T}(s_n \rightarrow_{ord}^{\leq \alpha} t_n)}{s \rightarrow_{ord}^{(<)\infty} t} \text{ lift}$$

The obtained proof tree $\mathfrak{T}(s \rightarrow_{ord}^\alpha t)$ derives $s \rightarrow^\infty t$. To see that the requirement that there is no ascending path through this tree containing an infinite number of symbols \rightarrow_{ord}^∞ is fulfilled, we note the following. The symbol \rightarrow_{ord}^∞ is produced by $\mathfrak{T}'_{<}(s \rightarrow_{ord}^\beta t)$ which is invoked in $\mathfrak{T}(s \rightarrow_{ord}^\alpha t)$ for a β that is strictly smaller than α . By well-foundedness of $<$ on ordinals, no such path exists.

We now show $\rightarrow^\infty \subseteq \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty$. We prove by well-founded induction on $\alpha \leq \omega_1$ that $\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty \subseteq \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty$. This suffices since $\rightarrow^\infty = \rightarrow_{\omega_1}^\infty$. Let $\alpha \leq \omega_1$ and assume that $s \rightarrow_\alpha^\infty t$. Let δ be a proof tree of nesting depth $< \alpha$ witnessing $s \rightarrow_\alpha^\infty t$. The only possibility to derive $s \rightarrow_\alpha^\infty t$ is an application of the split-rule with the premise $s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty)^* \circ \rightarrow_\alpha^\infty t$. Since $s \rightarrow_\alpha^\infty t$, we have $s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty)^* \circ \rightarrow_\alpha^\infty t$. By induction hypothesis we have $s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty)^* \circ \rightarrow_\alpha^\infty t$, and thus $s \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty \circ \rightarrow_\alpha^\infty t$. We have $\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty = \overline{\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty}$, and consequently $s \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty s_1 \xrightarrow{\overline{\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty}} t$ for some term s_1 . Repeating this argument on $s_1 \xrightarrow{\overline{\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty}} t$, we get $s \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty s_1 \xrightarrow{\overline{\rightarrow_{ord}^\infty}} s_2 \xrightarrow{\overline{\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty}} t$. After n iterations, we obtain

$$s \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty s_1 \xrightarrow{\overline{\rightarrow_{ord}^\infty}} s_2 \xrightarrow{\overline{\rightarrow_{ord}^\infty}} s_3 \xrightarrow{\overline{\rightarrow_{ord}^\infty}} s_4 \cdots (\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty)^{-(n-1)} s_n (\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty)^{-n} t$$

where $(\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty)^{-n}$ denotes the n th iteration of $x \mapsto \overline{x}$ on $\rightarrow_\alpha^\infty$.

Clearly, the limit of $\{s_n\}$ is t . Furthermore, each of the reductions $s_n \rightarrow_{ord}^\infty s_{n+1}$ are strongly convergent and take place at depth greater than or equal to n . Thus, the infinite concatenation of these reductions yields a strongly convergent reduction from s to t (there is only a finite number of rewrite steps at every depth n). \blacktriangleleft

[illegible]

■ **Figure 4** An example of infinitary equational reasoning, deriving $C(a) \stackrel{\infty}{=} C^\omega$ in the TRS \mathcal{R} of Example 6.2. Recall Notation 4.1.

6 Infinitary Equational Reasoning and Bi-Infinite Rewriting

6.1 Infinitary Equational Reasoning

► **Definition 6.1.** Let \mathcal{R} be a TRS over Σ , and let $T = Ter^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$. We define *infinitary equational reasoning* as the relation $=^\infty \subseteq T \times T$ by the mutually coinductive rules:

$$\frac{s(\leftarrow_{\varepsilon} \cup \rightarrow_{\varepsilon} \cup \overset{\infty}{\rightrightarrows})^* t}{s \overset{\infty}{\rightrightarrows} t} \qquad \frac{s_1 \overset{\infty}{\rightrightarrows} t_1 \quad \cdots \quad s_n \overset{\infty}{\rightrightarrows} t_n}{f(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) \overset{\infty}{\rightrightarrows} f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)}$$

where $\stackrel{\infty}{\rhd} \subseteq T \times T$ stands for infinitary equational reasoning below the root.

Note that, in comparison with the rules (1) for $\overset{\infty}{=}$ from the introduction, we now have used $\leftarrow_{\varepsilon} \cup \rightarrow_{\varepsilon}$ instead of $=_{\mathcal{R}}$. It is not difficult to see that this gives rise to the same relation. The reason is that we can ‘push’ non-root rewriting steps $=_{\mathcal{R}}$ into the arguments of $\overset{\infty}{\nabla}$.

► **Example 6.2.** Let \mathcal{R} be a TRS consisting of the following rules:

$$a \rightarrow f(a) \qquad b \rightarrow f(b) \qquad C(b) \rightarrow C(C(a)).$$

Then we have $\mathbf{a} \stackrel{\infty}{=} \mathbf{b}$ as derived in Figure 4 (top), and $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{a}) \stackrel{\infty}{=} \mathbf{C}^w$ as in Figure 4 (bottom).

Definition 6.1 of $\stackrel{\infty}{=}$ can also be defined using a greatest fixed point as follows:

$$\equiv := \nu R. (\leftarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{R})^*,$$

where \overline{R} was defined in Definition 4.2. The equivalence of these definitions can be established in a similar way as in Theorem 4.9. It is easy to verify that the function $R \mapsto (\leftarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{R})^*$ is monotone, and consequently the greatest fixed point exists.

We note that, in the presence of collapsing rules (i.e., rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ where $r \in \mathcal{X}$), everything becomes equivalent: $s \cong t$ for all terms s, t . For example, having a rule $\mathbf{f}(x) \rightarrow x$ we obtain that $s \cong \mathbf{f}(s) \cong \mathbf{f}^2(s) \cong \dots \cong \mathbf{f}^\omega$ for every term s . This can be overcome by forbidding certain infinite terms and certain infinite limits.

6.2 Bi-Infinite Rewriting

Another notion that arises naturally in our setup is that of bi-infinite rewriting, allowing rewrite sequences to extend infinitely forwards and backwards. We emphasize that each of the steps \rightarrow_ε in such sequences is a forward step.

► **Definition 6.3.** Let \mathcal{R} be a term rewriting system over Σ , and let $T = \text{Ter}^\infty(\Sigma, \mathcal{X})$. We define the *bi-infinite rewrite relation* $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} \subseteq T \times T$ by the following coinductive rules

$$\frac{s (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow})^* t}{s \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} t} \qquad \frac{s_1 \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} t_1 \quad \cdots \quad s_n \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} t_n}{f(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)}$$

where $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} \subseteq T \times T$ stands for bi-infinite rewriting below the root.

If we replace $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ and \rightarrow^∞ by $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$, and $\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow}$ and \rightarrow^∞ by $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$, then Examples 1.1 and 1.2 are illustrations of this rewrite relation.

Again, like $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$, the relation $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ can also be defined using a greatest fixed point:

$$\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} := \nu R. (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{R})^*.$$

Monotonicity of $R \mapsto (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{R})^*$ is easily verified, so that the greatest fixed point exists. Also, the equivalence of Definition 6.3 with this ν -definition can be established similarly.

7 Relating the Notions

► **Lemma 7.1.** *Each of the relations \rightarrow^∞ , $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ and $\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow}$ is reflexive and transitive. The relation $\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow}$ is also symmetric.*

Proof. Follows immediately from the fact that the relations are defined using the reflexive-transitive closure in each of their first rules. ◀

► **Theorem 7.2.** *For every TRS \mathcal{R} we have the following inclusions:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \rightarrow^\infty & \subseteq & \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} & \subseteq & (\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow})^* & \subseteq & \overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \\ & \subsetneq & & & & & \\ & & (\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \rightarrow^\infty)^* & \subsetneq & & & \end{array}$$

Moreover, for each of these inclusions there exists a TRS for which the inclusion is strict.

Proof. The inclusions $\rightarrow^\infty \subsetneq \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} \subsetneq \overset{\infty}{\leftarrow}$ have already been established in the introduction. The inclusion $\rightarrow^\infty \subsetneq (\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \rightarrow^\infty)^*$ is well-known (and obvious). Also $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} \subsetneq (\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow})^*$ is immediate since $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ is not symmetric.

The inclusion $(\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \rightarrow^\infty)^* \subseteq (\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow})^*$ is immediate since $\rightarrow^\infty \subseteq \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$. Example 1.1 witnesses strictness of this inclusion. The reason is that, for this example, $\rightarrow^\infty = \rightarrow^*$ as the system does not admit any forward limits. Hence $(\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \rightarrow^\infty)^*$ is just finite conversion on potentially infinite terms. Thus $C^\omega \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} a$, but not $C^\omega (\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \rightarrow^\infty)^* a$.

The inclusion $(\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow})^* \subseteq \overset{\infty}{\leftarrow}$ follows from the fact that $\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow}$ includes $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ and is symmetric and transitive. Example 6.2 witnesses strictness: $C(a) = C^\omega$ can only be derived by a rewrite sequence of the form:

$$C(a) \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} C(f^\omega) \overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} C(b) \rightarrow C(C(a)) \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} C(C(f^\omega)) \overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} C(C(b)) \rightarrow C(C(C(a))) \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} \dots$$

and hence we need to change rewriting directions infinitely often whereas $(\overset{\infty}{\leftarrow} \cup \overset{\infty}{\rightarrow})^*$ allows to change the direction only a finite number of times. ◀

Concerning, the rewrite relations introduced in [23] it is not difficult to see that $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow} \subsetneq \rightarrow_t$ where \rightarrow_t is the topological graph closure of \rightarrow .

8 A Formalization in Coq

The standard definition of infinitary rewriting, using ordinal length rewrite sequences and strong convergence at limit ordinals, is difficult to formalize. The coinductive framework we propose, is easy to formalize and work with in theorem provers.

In Coq, the coinductive definition of infinitary strongly convergent reductions can be defined as follows:

```
Inductive ired : relation term :=
| Ired :
  forall R I : relation term,
  subrel I ired ->
  subrel R ((root_step (+) lift I)* ;; lift R) ->
  subrel R ired.
```

Here `term` is the set of coinductively defined terms, `;;` is relation composition, `(+)` is the union of relations, `*` the reflexive-transitive closure, `lift R` is \overline{R} , and `root_step` is the root step relation.

Let us briefly comment on this formalization. Recall that $\rightarrow^\infty := \mu R. \nu S. G(R, S)$ where $G(R, S) = (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{R})^* \circ \overline{S}$. The inductive definition of `ired` corresponds to the least fixed point μR . Coq has no support for mutual inductive and coinductive definitions. Therefore, instead of the explicit coinduction, we use the ν -rule from (8). For every relation T that fulfills $T \subseteq G(R, T)$, we have that $T \subseteq \nu S. G(R, S)$. Moreover, we know that $\nu S. G(R, S)$ is the union of all these relations T . Finally, we introduce an auxiliary relation `I` to help Coq generate a good induction principle. One can think of `I` as consisting of those pairs for which the recursive call to `ired` is invoked. Replacing `lift I` by `lift ired` is correct, but then the induction principle that Coq generates for `ired` is useless.

On the basis of the above definition we proved the Compression Lemma: whenever there is an infinite reduction from s to t ($s \rightarrow^\infty t$) then there exists a reduction of length at most ω from s to t ($s \rightarrow^{\leq \omega} t$). The Compression Lemma holds for left-linear TRSs with finite left-hand sides. To characterize rewrite sequences $\rightarrow^{\leq \omega}$ in Coq, we define:

```
Inductive ored : relation (term F X) :=
| Ored :
  forall R : relation (term F X),
  subrel R (mred ;; lift R) ->
  forall s t, R s t -> ored s t.
```

Here `mred` are finite rewrite sequences \rightarrow^* . The definition can be understood as follows. We want the relation `ored` to be the greatest fixed point of H defined by $H(R) = \rightarrow^* \circ \overline{R}$. So we allow a finite rewrite sequence after which the rewrite activity has to go ‘down’ to the arguments. Again, as above for `ired`, we avoid the use of coinduction and define `ored` inductively as the union of all relations R with $R \subseteq H(R)$.

To the best of our knowledge this is the first formal proof of this well-known lemma. The formalization is available at <http://dimitrihendriks.com/coq/compression>.

9 Conclusion

We have proposed a coinductive framework which gives rise to several natural variants of infinitary rewriting in a uniform way:

- (a) infinitary equational reasoning $\overset{\infty}{=}$ $:= \nu y. (\leftarrow_\varepsilon \cup \rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{y})^*$,
- (b) bi-infinite rewriting $\overset{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ $:= \nu y. (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \overline{y})^*$, and

(c) infinitary rewriting $\rightarrow^\infty := \mu x. \nu y. (\rightarrow_\varepsilon \cup \bar{x})^* \circ \bar{y}$.

We believe that (a) and (b) are new. As a consequence of the coinduction over the term structure, these notions have the strong convergence built-in, and thus can profit from the well-developed techniques (such as tracing) in infinitary rewriting.

We have given a mixed inductive/coinductive definition of infinitary rewriting and established a bridge between infinitary rewriting and coalgebra. Both fields are concerned with infinite objects and we would like to understand their relation better. In contrast to previous coinductive treatments, the framework presented here captures rewrite sequences of arbitrary ordinal length, and paves the way for formalizing infinitary rewriting in theorem provers (as illustrated by our proof of the Compression Lemma in Coq).

Concerning proof trees/terms for infinite reductions, let us mention that an alternative approach has been developed in parallel by Lombardi, Ríos and de Vrijer [30]. While we focus on proof terms for the reduction relation and abstract from the order of steps in parallel subterms, they use proof terms for modeling the fine-structure of the infinite reductions themselves. Another difference is that our framework allows for non-left-linear systems. We believe that both approaches are complementary. Theorems for which the fine-structure of rewrite sequences is crucial, must be handled using [30]. (But note that we can capture standard reductions by a restriction on proof trees and prove standardization using proof tree transformations, see [19]). If the fine-structure is not important, as for instance for proving confluence, then our system is more convenient to work with due to simpler proof terms.

Our work lays the foundation for several directions of future research:

- (i) The coinductive treatment of infinitary λ -calculus [19] has led to elegant, significantly simpler proofs [9, 10] of some central properties of the infinitary λ -calculus. The coinductive framework that we propose enables similar developments for infinitary term rewriting with reductions of arbitrary ordinal length.
- (ii) The concepts of bi-infinite rewriting and infinitary equational reasoning are novel. We would like to study these concepts, in particular since the theory of infinitary equational reasoning is still underdeveloped. For example, it would be interesting to compare the Church–Rosser properties

$$\equiv \subseteq \rightarrow^\infty \circ \infty \leftarrow \quad \text{and} \quad (\infty \leftarrow \circ \rightarrow^\infty)^* \subseteq \rightarrow^\infty \circ \infty \leftarrow .$$

- (iii) The formalization of the proof of the Compression Lemma in Coq is just the first step towards the formalization of all major theorems in infinitary rewriting.
- (iv) It is interesting to investigate whether and how the coinductive framework can be extended to other notions of infinitary rewriting, for example reductions where root-active terms are mapped to \perp in the limit [3, 2, 4, 18].
- (v) We believe that the coinductive definitions will ease the development of new techniques for automated reasoning about infinitary rewriting. For example, methods for proving (local) productivity [13, 15, 35], for (local) infinitary normalization [34, 14, 12], for (local) unique normal forms [17], and for analysis of infinitary reachability and infinitary confluence. Due to the coinductive definitions, the implementation and formalization of these techniques could make use of circular coinduction [20, 16].

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